

BUZET

ROČ-HUM-VRH-SOVINJAK

EN



GUIDE TO CULTURAL SIGHTS

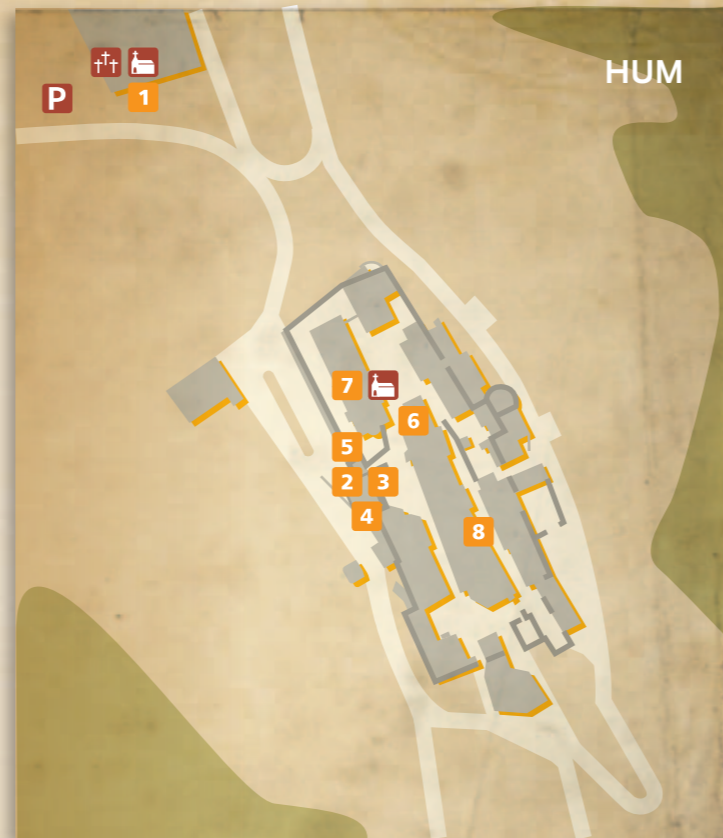


- 1 **ST. VID'S CHAPEL** – built in the Middle Ages and it has the relief of St. Vid and the captain Marc'Antonio Erizza's coat of arms. The bell tower is from the 15th/16th century.
- 2 **LARGE GATE** – built by the captain Giannmaria Contarini in 1547. There is a relief of St. George on it.
- 3 **BEMBO PALACE** – built in 1728 and it has the captain Vincenzo Bemba's coat of arms.
- 4 **PORTAL** – built in 1670.
- 5 **SOUTH BULWARK** – built in 16th ct., and renovated by the captain Andrea Erizzo in 1699. His coat of arm is on the bulwark.
- 6 **LAPIDARIUM** – here are the plaques with inscriptions and coats of arms.

- 7 **PARISH HOUSE** – it stands in the place of the fortress from the 16th ct. In the 17th ct. it was the palace of Flego family.
- 8 **DE VERTIS PALACE** – built in 1629. It has a local nobleman's coat of arm and an inscription.
- 9 **BELL TOWER** – rebuilt in 1897. The year 1541 is carved in a bell in Glagolitic.
- 10 **BLESSED VIRGIN MARY'S PARISH CHURCH** – finished in 1784. It houses very valuable equipment and a treasury of valuable objects. There are Gaetano Callido's organs from 1787.
- 11 **VENETIAN STOREHOUSE** – It was built in 1514 and renovated in 1796. It houses coats of arms of the Captains of Rašpor and plaques with inscriptions.
- 12 **REGIONAL MUSEUM (BIGATTO PALACE)** – Built in 1639, the Regional Museum houses the archeological collection, the lapidarium, the ethnological collection, the old kitchen, and a collection of agricultural tools. There is also a gallery where various exhibitions are held.
- 13 **SMALL WELL** – it was being renovated from 1517 till 1522 and rebuilt in 1563.
- 14 **SMALL GATE** – finished in 1592. It has the captain Carlo Salomon's coat of arms.
- 15 **FONTIK** – it was a Venetian storehouse for wheat. It was built in 1534 and renovated in 1587. It was adapted for public hall in 1900.
- 16 **LARGE WELL** – built in 1788/1789 in the place of the old well. The fence was made in Rococo style with captain Marc'Antonio Trevisan's coat of arm and it has an inscription that says when it was built. Beneath the inscription there is a relief of the Venetian lion.
- 17 **RENAISSANCE HOUSE** – built in the middle of the 16th ct.
- 18 **RENAISSANCE TOWER** – it is a part of a fortress.
- 19 **MANNERISTIC PORTAL** – built in the first third of the 17th ct. It has a count's emblem.
- 20 **BAROQUE HOUSE** – it has a portal and a fence which was finished in 1741.
- 21 **ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH** – finished in 1611., raised in the 18th ct. It has very valuable gold altars from the 17th ct., pews carved in wood made by a local artist and paintings of a Tiepolo's follower. Belfry is from the 15th ct.

CULTURAL TOPICS

- A PLAQUE** – dedicated to Stjepan Konzul Istranin, a Protestant writer and translator born in Buzet.
- THE LION'S MOUTH** – dating from 1755, it represents a type of a post-box which the unhappy and dissatisfied citizens used for anonymously complaining about government officials, rivals or neighbours.
- THE COMB WORKSHOP** – a machine for constructing and polishing combs is moved manually. The combs were traditionally made from the horns of a breed of Istrian – Podolica ox – the Boskarin. There are over 140 different objects exhibited.
- THE ARMS COLLECTION** – a collection of fire arms and cold weapons as well as accessories and equipment dating from the 18th to the mid 20th century.
- BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT** – the complete tool set of blacksmith and wheelwright trade is exhibited this authentic workshop.
- BAKERY** – situated in its original setting, it features an genuine bread furnace.
- THE WAREHOUSE GALLERY**
- HARI IVANČIĆ PAINTER STUDIO AND GALLERY**
- BUZET TOURIST INFO POINT**



HUM

- 1 **CHURCH OF ST. JEROME** – Romanesque church built in the 12th century and restored in 1904. It houses priceless frescoes from the 12th century which were painted under the significant influence of the Byzantine style painting and Glagolitic graffiti from the period between the 12th and 16th centuries.
- 2 **MAIN TOWN GATE** – Dates from the 11th/12th century but got today's look in 1562. In 1981 the new copper wings were provided – they show peasants' calendar and huge ox–horn shaped knobs.
- 3 **LAPIDARIUM** – here are three preserved Hum Glagolitic inscriptions.
- 4 **POLAČA** – a place where public affairs were discussed
- 5 **TOWER** – both watch and bell tower from 1552 (22m high).
- 6 **TOWN LOGGIA AND THE MAYOR'S TABLE** – In the Venetian times (16th and the 17th centuries) the Loggia and the stone table were the heart of the city's public life.
- 7 **PARISH CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY** – Baroque church built in 1802 at the site of an older one from the 13th century, rebuilt in 1609. Silver and gilded ceremonial vessels are of exceptional worth.
- 8 **HUM GALLERY** – a small collection of old Istrian furniture and agricultural tools.

ROČ

- 9 **TOWERS** – from the first half of the 15th c. and fortification.
- 10 **MAIN TOWN GATE AND THE SENTRY BOX** – from the 15th c.
- 11 **LAPIDARIUM** – Roman stone plaques.
- 12 **VENETIAN CANNON** – „BOMBARDA“
- 13 **CHURCH OF ST. ROCCO** – A Romanesque church from the 12th c., which houses 2 layers of frescos, from the 14th and the 15th c.
- 14 **PARISH CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEO** – Built in the Middle Ages, renovated several times. The bell tower dates from 1676.
- 15 **CHURCH OF ST. ANTHONY THE ABBOT** – A Romanesque church from the 12th century. The three crosses on the south wall show graffiti from the period between the 13th and 15th centuries among which the most significant is the Roč Glagolitic alphabet from about 1200. It shows the formation of the square Glagolitic alphabet.
- 16 **MUNICIPAL LOGGIA** – from the 18th c.
- 17 **HOUSE FROM THE 16TH C.** – with an outbuilding
- 18 **HOUSE NO.43** – with a staircase engraved in a bedrock.
- 19 **SMALL GATE** – within the fortification with loop-holes

CULTURAL TOPICS

- FRESCO WORKSHOP**
- THE JURI ŽAKAN GLAGOLITIC PRINTSHOP** – Gutenberg printing press replica.
- THE ŽELIMIR JANEŠ BELVEDERE** – sculptor; born: 12th December, 1916; died: 22nd January, 1996.
- INFO POINT ROČ**

FIDDLERS

Fiddlers – a group of musicians typical of northern and north-western part of Istria who originally played on the violin and the cello, commonly known as the small and large violin, instruments which reached the peninsula of Istria from the Alpine region in the 19th century. The two original instruments were eventually joined by the clarinet, harmonica Triestina, trumpet and the like. As a rule, the Fiddlers would play lively dance music like, polkas, waltzes, mazurkas and various marches and step tunes at big gatherings and events as feasts, weddings and fairs.



FIDDLERS

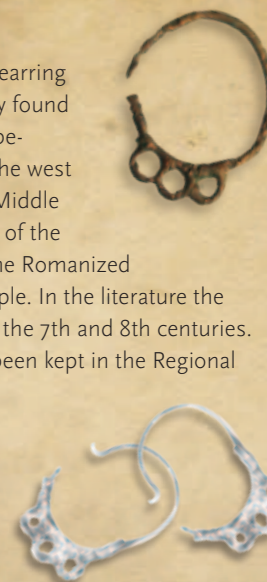
CULTURAL EVENTS*

- II Buzet's Carnival
- III Festival of Istrian klapa choirs
- IV Festival of Buzet's cultural and entertainment groups „Raspjevana Bužeština“
- V International Assembly of Accordion Players „Z armoniku v Roč“
- V Festival of traditional music „Zarozgajmo na Čičariji“
- VI Day of Hum—The annual election of Hum's district–prefect for the year
- VI Kantaduri, va Hum
- VII Mlini fest-gremo makinjat
- IX Day of Buzet „Subotina“—The preparation of a huge omelette with truffles
- IX Subotina in the old–fashioned way—Traditional Folk Festival and Fair in Old Town Buzet
- X Exhibition and tasting of home-made grappa
- XI Weekend of Istrian Truffles
- XI Martinja—Young Wine Festival

* The publisher is not responsible for the event's change of date.

BUZET EARRING

The bronze Buzet earring was predominantly found in northern Istria between Buzet and the west coast in the early Middle Ages in the graves of the native as well as the Romanized Illyrian–Celtic people. In the literature the earring appears in the 7th and 8th centuries. Its samples have been kept in the Regional Museum of Buzet. A silver replica of the Buzet earring has been created as an authentic souvenir of Buzet.



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BUZET



PINQUENTUM – PLZET – BLZET
PINGUENTE – BUZET

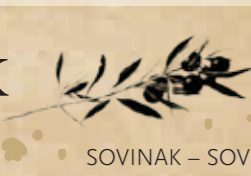
Buzet and its area have been inhabited since ancient times. Illyrian tribes inhabited these areas in the Bronze Age when they began to build hilltop settlements surrounded by walls.

From AD 177 to AD 476 the area was under the Roman rule, which was followed by Byzantine rule and after the great movement of the peoples came the Croats and Slovenes. At the end of the 8th century Istria was under the rule of the Franks, who introduced the feudal system.

Buzet recognized the rule of the Aquileian Patriarch up until 1497, and from that year until 1797 it was under Venetian rule. After the fall of the fort Rašpor, Buzet became the base of the Venetian military commander of the area which had a significant impact on Buzet. It was the time when crafts developed, great care was taken about possible enemy attacks, providing arms and fortifying the town walls. Small well was renovated, large and small gates were built as well as the new parish church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. After the fall of the Venetian Republic, Istria came under Austrian rule, which lasted until 1918.

In the 19th and beginning of 20th century, within the national revival, the struggle for equality of the Croatian people was carried out in the field of politics, culture, economy and education. In 1887 the municipality of Buzet came under Croatian rule with Fran Flego as its first mayor.

SOVINJAK



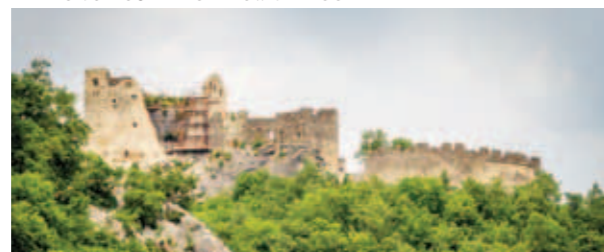
SOVINAK – SOVINJAK

Parish Church of St. George—built in 1927. in the place of the older one from 1557. The bell tower dates from 1557. There was a Glagolitic inscription on the bell tower which was destroyed in 1921. However, it was restored afterwards and can be found on the front wall of the church.

Church of St. Rocco—This late Gothic church from the 15th century has beautiful murals made by a Furlan mannerist master Dominic from Udine (Domenico Utinensis) in 1571. To enter the Church of St. Rocco, visitors can retrieve the keys in the restaurant „Santa Terra“ in Sovinjak.



THE LION'S MOUTH – OLD TOWN ROČ



CASTLE OF PETRAPILOSA

CASTLE OF PETRAPILOSA

Petrapilosa Castle is situated just 6 km west of Buzet and close to the road along the Mirna river in the direction of Livade or Motovun. The castle served for the surveillance of the valley of the River Mirna and the central Istria for the Aquileian patriarchs in the Middle Ages and for the Venetians in the 15th century. The fortification „Ruin“ was first mentioned in written documents as early as the 10th century. From that time until the beginning of the 13th century, there was a constant struggle for power in Istria between the Germanic feudal families, the Aquileian patriarchs and the patriarchs of Grado. The Aquileian patriarch ruled the Castle from 1208 to 1420 until the Venetians gained control. The Aquileian vasa Vulingius de Petrapilosa was first mentioned in a written document in 1210. The Castle was in use until the end of 18th century, even though some sources indicate that it burned down in the second decade of the 17th century and was not restored afterwards. Mass was celebrated for the last time in the castle chapel of St. Mary Magdalene in 1793, even though the entire complex was abandoned long before. After the restoration work began in the chapel in 1999, the remains of numerous medieval frescoes have been found. Today they are displayed in the Regional Museum in Buzet.



SOVINJAK

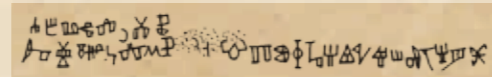
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VRH



Parish church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary—built in 1231. It houses a valuable monument known as the stone repository with decorative figures and a Glagolitic inscription. Chapel of St. Anthony the Abbot—built in the 15th century, renovated in 1894. On the chapel is a stone plaque with a Glagolitic inscription indicating the year of construction, the names of the builder, the priests and laymen who managed the church property.

ROČ



RUZ – RONZ – ROZZO

Roč was established in prehistoric times as a settlement and its shape and influence remained through the Roman period. The fortification was built in the Middle Ages, and was mentioned

for the first time in a written document in 1064. From the 12th to 15th century Roč developed into an urban settlement. The defensive walls were destroyed in a clash of the local population and the Venetian forces. However, in 1421, Venice allowed them to be rebuilt. From the 12th to 20th century Roč was one of the most important Croatian literacy, printing and publishing centres—based on the oldest Croatian alphabet: the Glagolitic alphabet. In Roč the first Croatian printed book *Missal from 1483* was prepared for printing according to *Duke Noval's Missal from 1368.*, which was kept in Nugla at that time.

THE PILLAR OF SHAME

The only preserved pillar of shame in the shape of a human figure stands near the village Salež (several km west from the Buzet—Motovun road). The local population calls it “Berlin”, after the four-seat carriage known as berlina, which once drove between Berlin and Paris. According to legend, the pillar was brought on a four-seat carriage hauled by six strong oxen. The carriage was decorated in flowers and accompanied by eighteen women dressed in white. This pillar is made of white stone taken from the village Zrenj. It represents a human figure wearing a hat in the shape of a Turkish fez; his left arm, upon which shackles were once attached, is on his chest. It was used to expose offenders to public derision.



THE PILLAR OF SHAME

HUM – CHURCH OF ST. JEROME

HUM



CHOLM – HLM

According to the legend, giants built Hum from rocks left after building other towns in the valley of the river Mirna. The basic outlines of the present-day Hum date from the 11th century, when the castle was built along with the first row of houses. During the next centuries, Hum was developing within the walls while the crucial changes happened in the 16th and 17th centuries, when the walls were restored and fortified by two towers. The double main town gate and the Town Loggia were built as well as a new parish church on the place of a previous Romanesque church (the present-day parish church was built in 1802). Since Hum contains administrative facilities, facilities for public affairs and has its own mayor, it is regarded as the world's smallest town. Hum was, alongside Roč and Buzet, one of the most important glagolitic centres. Therefore, in Hum one can find various glagolitic artefacts such as the Hum graffito in the Church of St. Jerome, and Glagolitic inscriptions on the ground floor of the Polača.

GLAGOLITIC LANE

A significant and exceptional monument complex commemorating Glagolitic heritage was erected in 1977 along the road from Roč to Hum. The beginning of the Lane is at the foot of Roč hill with the first monument—Pillar of the Chakavian Parliament.

THE GLAGOLITIC MEMORIAL - SITES

- PILLAR OF THE CHAKAVIAN PARLIAMENT** – a memorial-site in the shape of the glagolitic letter S which symbolizes the first Slavic script and the beginnings of the Slavic literacy.
- TABLE OF CYRIL AND METHODIUS** – the name of this stone ta-



HUM

ALEJA GLAGOLJAŠA

ble monument is written on the rim written in Latin, Cyrillic and Glagolitic. Two cypresses are planted beside to the table symbolizing the Holy Brothers.

- THE CHAIR OF KLIMENT OF OHRID** – dedicated to Kliment of Ohrid, the most meritorious disciple of Cyril and Methodius the founder of the first Slavic university.
- GLAGOLITIC LAPIDARIUM** – a collection of copies of the oldest and most significant Glagolitic inscriptions from Istra, the Kvarner islands and Dalmatia are built in the surrounding wall in front of the church in the village Bernobići.
- GORGE OF THE CROATIAN LUCIDAR** – dedicated to the Croatian Lucidar, the medieval encyclopedia used by our Glagolites.
- BELVEDERE OF GRGUR OF NIN** – the Latin, Glagolitic and Cyrillic alphabets are inscribed on the stone block.
- GRADIENT OF THE SURVEY OF ISTRIAN LAND BOUNDARIES** – The Survey of Istrian Land Boundaries is a collection of documents from the 13th and 14th centuries about land boundaries of Istrian feudal lords: Aquilean Patriarchate, Pazin county and Venice. The memorial-site consists of stone blocks cut in the shape of Glagolitic letters which put together give the original name: Istarski razvod.
- WALL OF THE CROATIAN PROTESTANTS AND HERETICS** – in the centre of the stone wall, in the white stone block, the Glagolitic letter S is inscribed whereas in its upper part are names of famous Croatian protestants and heretics. Quotations from their works are inscribed in the seven stone slabs.
- RESTING-PLACE OF JURI THE DEACON** – dedicated to Juri the Deacon, an Istrian Glagolite who helped prepare the printing of the first Croatian printed book *Missal from 1483*. He enthusiastically announced it in Duke Novak's *Missal* (written in 1386) with words which are inscribed in the stone wall (in the shape of a book). The seven stone cubes resemble matrices for hand typesetting while the letters on them spell: Žakn Juri (Juri the Deacon).
- MONUMENT TO RESISTANCE AND FREEDOM** – it consists of three stone blocks, one above the other. Each block symbolizes a particular historic period: the ancient world, the Middle Ages and the modern world. They symbolize the resistance of the people of Hum and its area against tyranny and banishment as well as their aspiration to peace and freedom throughout the ages.
- GATE OF HUM** – made of copper hand-holds in the shape of ox's horns, the two door knockers bear welcome inscriptions. There is a peasant's calendar—twelve medallions with scenes of rural life—placed semi-circularly in the upper part of the gate.



THE GLAGOLITIC MEMORIAL-SITES

